A7460-1

# NCCC Annual Survey 1979

**September 1, 1980**
**National Conference of Catholic Charities**
**1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036**

Price: $3.50

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# FOREWORD

In presenting the 1979 Annual Report of the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, Most Reverend John R. Roach, D.D., Archbishop, wrote:

> The 1979 Annual Report of Catholic Charities is more than a statistical account of social service programs. It is a chronicle of the yearning of many people for community and for social justice.
>
> Men and women are meant by nature to be members of a community, and to strive for human closeness and spiritual cohesion, not by conforming to the crowd, but by going out towards others, making a contribution and receiving affirmation. Their need is not just for external cooperation, but for internal unity, which is hard to achieve in today's world.
>
> The breakdown of families and the replacement of community by an organic, mass society in which people have little sense of responsibility at the personal level paves the way for oppression and injustice. Social justice is not simply economic fairness, the right to a decent living, but the opportunity for men and women to participate in the social processes of building community. The true meaning of social justice is that each person has a stake in his own affairs and the well-being of society. It is not holding a subordinate position that makes for injustice, but being in society at any level without the feeling of active participation, recognized status and dignity. In a spiritually healthy community, the recognition of human dignity comes from those who freely carry out obligation not imposed by law.
>
> Community reaches its highest intensity when all believe they are God's sons and daughters, and when the proof of justice is not argument and law, but simply love and unity with one another. This understanding should be the heart of all social service. I am happy to acknowledge it is in the programs of Catholic Charities.

The composite picture presented in this NCCC report of the activities carried on within the network of social service programs under Church auspices in the Catholic dioceses of the USA during 1979 leads me to believe that Archbishop Roach's words can serve to characterize the national effort as a whole, as well as the St. Paul-Minneapolis prototype. They can also serve us individually in our dioceses as a benchmark against which to measure our own efforts, as we compare our agency or institutional programs with the national norms, and determine in which quartile we would position ourselves in a rank ordering of agencies, in relation to the several functions, services, and other programmatic activities reported.

We present the information on a year's effort with confidence as evidence of "our love and unity with one another" through what we have done in relieving deprivation and suffering, and in the development of community and the achievement of a higher degree of social justice.

We trust that the data will also be analyzed so that the National Conference Board of Directors and elected delegates to the NCCC Congress can judge where, in our fallibility, we have not fulfilled the vision, and renew our efforts in this decade of the 1980s to more nearly reach our goal.

We are grateful to Archbishop Roach for permitting us to base our 1979 report on his prophetic vision.

And now, on a more mundane level, a necessary word about the data reported here on which these conclusions rest.

In 1979, there were 173 dioceses in the fifty States and territories, of which several are not territorial, such as the Eastern Rite and military dioceses. Of the territorially defined dioceses, NCCC lists 152 dioceses having Catholic Charities agencies which are members of the National Conference. All of these were mailed the questionnaire and follow-up communications on which the data is based. As has been the case in most years, several dioceses were unable either to supply the information or, more usually, to collate it and report it within the time scheduled.

Returns were received from 105 dioceses in time for them to be included in the totals. This represents 70% of the whole. An analysis of the reporting and non-reporting dioceses shows that they represent in about equal proportions the reporting dioceses in relation to size (large, medium, and small) of populations served, and the size of budgets reported. There is also balanced regional distribution, and a similar record of previous participation in the survey. In other words, it is not always the same dioceses every year which report or do not report. It is more likely a consequence of a particular organizational problem in the year in which the non-reporting occurs.

Again, we note this year our regret that we cannot reflect the full and complete contribution which our agencies are making to the general social well-being of the community. We recognize too that, since the

data were not collected on a sampling basis, we cannot project with a high degree of confidence what the totals would be if fully reported. But since, overall, reporting and non-reporting agencies are comparable, we believe the statistics, although not accounting for the total contribution, are representative of the whole.

We would also like to note for your particular attention the revised section on Parish Based Programs and the new section on Research Activities as a part of the effort in a still small but significant number of dioceses.

In addition, we want to recognize the supplemental reports of the three affiliated volunteer organizations, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Ladies of Charity, and the Christ Child Society, whose work coordinated in most dioceses with Catholic Charities, does so much to increase the quantity and quality of services provided people in need.

And, finally, this Foreword would be incomplete without a word of special thanks to Ann Doherty and Mary Beth Saeder, who, under the direction of Dorothy Bird Daly, analyzed and collated the data from the survey.

Msgr. Lawrence J. Corcoran
Executive Director
National Conference of Catholic Charities
September 1, 1980

# PART I—ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

## SECTION 1—ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

This section is included in the report for the second year to provide information on how Dioceses are organized to carry out the *diakonia*—the social mission of the Church. For the second time, the data confirms the diversity among the Dioceses in the degree of central organization and the presence or absence of a defined path for the placement of responsibility and the means of fulfilling essential accountability.

As was noted in the 1978 report, the roots of this diversity are historical. The wide-ranging activities and services now included in the concept of mission and function of NCCC and its member agencies were established originally by religious congregations who accepted responsibility, with complete autonomy in operation, under the general oversight of the Ordinary of the Diocese; other of the functions were located in the Parishes, and accountability as well as responsibility was placed with the Pastor and the Trustees of the Parish, again, under the aegis of the Ordinary.

During the period roughly from 1910 to 1960, the trend was toward central organization, professionalization, and separate and different bases of support. This was a period of tremendous growth and measurable improvement in the quality and effectiveness of the services provided. It also provided more opportunity to have impact on public social and economic policy to seek to achieve a more just social order. Diocesan Catholic Charities, still with diversified ministries of service but with a central organization whose Director reported directly to the Bishop, and with a full-time professional staff augmented by volunteer contribution, became the norm. This is still very much the case. Table 1 verifies this. Thirty-eight and 8/10 percent (38.8%) of the reporting Dioceses incorporated all major social service organizations. Another 37.8% had a central agency administering a comprehensive, but not exclusive, range of functions, with specialized agencies and institutions operating autonomously. It seems that only 8% of the Dioceses represented a loose federation of autonomous agencies.

The 105 reporting Dioceses in 1979 included 623 branch or district offices or specialized service agencies through which services and activities were carried on, with at least 108 institutions incorporated in the Catholic Charities organization as well. Another 107 institutions and agencies, although they had autonomous Boards of Directors, were affiliated with the central Catholic Charities organization, and their activities were coordinated for planning and accountability.

The 1979 data, therefore, would seem to confirm the three major findings of the 1978 survey:

1) The idea that the organizational structures of Catholic Charities agencies vary radically among different Dioceses. This is not a factor of size, geographic region, or range of services or activities.

2) Specialized service institutions are, to some extent, integrated in a real way with the Catholic Charities agencies' network of service, action, and education; but not sufficiently so for maximum effectiveness in planning.

3) An important feature of a number of "agencies" in 1978 was that they were federations binding together what are, in fact, a number of separate agencies and while offering a comprehensive range of services it is under a varying degree of central direction, so that planning and accountability functions are weakened.

In 1979, it is possible to discern a fourth characteristic. Although the trend toward centralization and professionalization has continued since 1960, it has been at a slower pace. Of greater importance is the evidence of a counter-trend which began in the 1960s, and, even as we note it, may already have peaked during the seventies. (There is some evidence that efforts toward consolidation and integration are under way as a trend in the eighties.)

That trend was toward fragmentation, deprofessionalization, and growth of numerous, small and uncoordinated efforts by individuals or small common interest groups in an effort to be of service or to bring about social change, in a narrowly-restricted and highly-focused self-defined problem area. A recent study by CARA for NCCC on *Family Ministry*, which is being reported separately from this report, shows that in this one area of "Family Ministry" alone there are twenty-one (21) separate, autonomous organizations that are designated as Catholic entities and sponsored by not less than 33% and up to 93% of the Dioceses and an additional nine (9) organizations designated as Catholic entities not sponsored by the Dioceses, but active in at least 20% and up to 46% of them.

Admittedly, as was noted in the 1978 report, there are benefits and costs under any form or organization. To a degree, social services, in their organization, need to remain flexible and responsive to the changing needs, resources, and environmental conditions of the times. But, as was noted last year, "There are tested principles of organization that are applicable to the voluntary social service sector. These should be utilized. The increasing demand for accountability to the public, the growth in size and the changing bases of support are creating a demand for more purposeful organizational and facilitating structures." To this end, all Dioceses need to give some attention to modes of organization that have a clear line of authority and responsibility and a clear audit track to assure accountability.

**Table 1—Organizational Structure**

| Structure | Number of Agencies | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Central Diocesan Agency without Branches or Related Institutions | 9 | 8.9 |
| Central Diocesan Agency without Branches, but with Related Institutions | 6 | 5.9 |
| Central Diocesan Agency with Branches, but without Related Institutions | 33 | 32.8 |
| Central Diocesan Agency with both Branches and Related Institutions | 39 | 38.8 |
| Autonomous Agencies located in various sectors in the Diocese, linked by Federation, not including Institutions | 3 | 2.9 |
| Autonomous Agencies located in various sectors in the Diocese, linked by Federation, and includes institutions | 6 | 5.9 |
| Autonomous Agencies located in various sectors of the Diocese, without organization ties. | 2 | 1.9 |
| Other | 3 | 2.9 |
| | | |
| | Number of Institutions | Percent |
| Number of Independently-Reporting Institutions affiliated with Diocesan Catholic Charities Agencies | 16 | |

## SECTION 2—PERSONNEL DATA

The statistics on personnel add another dimension to our understanding of Catholic Charities organization, and provide further evidence that it has become, on the contemporary scene, one of the major church structures.

The total number of personnel utilized in the reporting agencies in 1979 was 84,827. These represented only 70% of the member Diocesan organizations, and, as was noted in the Foreword, reporting and non-reporting agencies were similar in characteristics and size. The total number of personnel, if there had been a 100% response, could be estimated at 121,000.

Again, the diversity among the member organizations is apparent here. The median-size agency has a staff of about 100, paid and volunteer. The largest diocesan agency reported a total of 8,232 personnel, the smallest, four (4). Fourteen (14) agencies reported more than 1,000 staff—paid and volunteer. In rank order, the grouping was:

Agencies in the 1st Quartile 500 or more paid and volunteer staff
Agencies in the 2nd Quartile 100 to 500 paid and volunteer staff

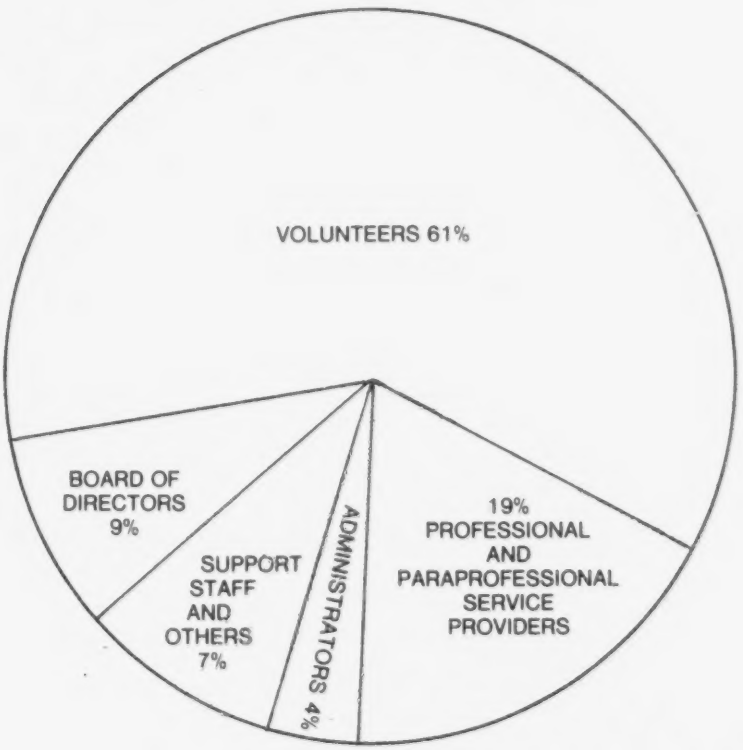
Agencies in the 3rd Quartile 50 to 100 paid and volunteer staff
Agencies in the 4th Quartile 4 to 50 paid and volunteer staff

Interpretation of the true meaning of these figures is problematical because they need to be analyzed in relation to the type of organization in the reporting agency as reported in Table 1. A highly centralized diocese accounts for most of the people providing social services under Diocesan auspices. A Diocese whose social services are not yet coordinated under a single executive reports only the personnel within its administrative jurisdiction, and, therefore, only a portion of the actual number of people involved in social service programs. There are, however, two significant findings in using personnel as one indicator of the nature of the Catholic Charities endeavor. The first is the tremendous investment of voluntary time and effort that not only multiplies the amount of services provided, but insures the ideal of community that Archbishop Roach describes as the real meaning and purpose of Catholic Charities. The second is the distribution of staff among the administrative and service roles.

Of the total personnel, approximately 30% are employed staff, while 70% are volunteer. Of the employed staff, 13% are in middle or executive management, 63% are service providers, and 24% are clerical and support staff. Of the volunteer staff, 12.5% serve as Board or Advisory Committee Members and 87.5% are service volunteers.

**Chart 1**

**Comparison of Personnel Categories**




The second finding of significance is the proportionate distribution by function of the employed staff: 62.7% are fully occupied in the provision of service, while only 12.6% are in management and administration, including fundraising and development.

Another finding that is of interest has to do with deployment of staff among programs. Although 50% of the reporting Dioceses had parish programs under way, less than 2.5% of employed staff in the reporting agencies were assigned to these programs. Ninety-seven and a half per cent (97.5%) of staff were located in central or branch offices or in affiliated institutions. Thus, parish outreach appears still to be

largely a volunteer, community development effort. The locale of service provision has not moved significantly, it would appear.

The statistics on ethnicity are worthy of attention. In paid staff, the proportion of white personnel dropped from 77.6% in 1978 to 66.8% in 1979. This is largely accounted for by an increase in the proportion of blacks on staff, from 13.7% in 1978 to 23.2% in 1979. What makes this shift interesting is that it seems to reverse the slowdown in trend toward utilization of black personnel noted in the 1978 report. Whether this is a real gain or only occasioned by the difference in the agencies reporting and not reporting in 1978 and 1979 makes it necessary to be cautious in the interpretation. We will need to wait until the 1980 returns are in with, one hopes, fuller participation to test the real meaning of the figures.

Unfortunately, in relation to Hispanic staff, there was an increase of only three-tenths of one percent—from 6.4% to 6.7%, continuing their under-representation on the staff in relation to their numbers in the Catholic Church membership, and the need of special missions of service to the impoverished Hispanic communities in the Southwest and other urban metropolitan centers of population. Noted in the 1978 report, and still holding true, is the need to recruit and to develop scholarship resources for the training of Hispanic students in social work to develop the pool of qualified persons from whom to recruit staff. Finally, there is need to develop volunteers from all the minority groups.

**Table 2—Personnel by Ethnic Group**

| Category | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Other | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # of Pers. | % | # of Pers. | % | # of Pers. | % | # of Pers. | % | # of Pers. |
| All Categories | 64,755 | 76.5 | 12,171 | 14.3 | 5,820 | 6.8 | 2,081 | 2.5 | 84,827 |
| *Paid Staff | 17,070 | 66.8 | 5,916 | 23.2 | 1,758 | 6.7 | 745 | 3.3 | 25,489 |
| Diocesan/ Executive Director | 292 | 96.4 | 5 | 01.7 | 4 | 1.3 | 2 | 0.6 | 303 |
| Assistant/ Associate Director | 1,135 | 88.0 | 91 | 7.0 | 42 | 3.2 | 24 | 1.8 | 1,292 |
| Supervisor Office Manager | 1,323 | 80.8 | 166 | 10.2 | 87 | 5.3 | 60 | 3.7 | 1,636 |
| Professional Service Staff | 5,589 | 76.5 | 1,077 | 14.7 | 447 | 6.1 | 197 | 2.7 | 7,310 |
| Para-Professional Service Staff | 4,504 | 52.2 | 3,418 | 39.6 | 453 | 5.2 | 256 | 3.0 | 8,631 |
| Administrative Assistant/Executive Secretary | 343 | 91.2 | 21 | 5.6 | 9 | 2.3 | 3 | 0.9 | 376 |
| Clerical Staff | 1,945 | 76.9 | 343 | 13.5 | 162 | 6.4 | 79 | 3.2 | 2,529 |
| Board Members | 6,444 | 86.9 | 616 | 8.3 | 317 | 4.2 | 40 | 0.6 | 7,417 |
| Volunteers | 41,241 | 79.4 | 5,639 | 10.8 | 3,745 | 7.2 | 1,296 | 2.6 | 51,921 |
| Other Personnel | 1,939 | 56.8 | 795 | 23.3 | 554 | 16.2 | 124 | 3.7 | 3,412 |

*Total of all personnel categories except Board Members and Volunteers

**Personnel by Sex**

For several years, the annual survey has noted the numerical and proportionate representation of men and women in the several classifications of paid and volunteer staffs of Catholic Charities, noting slight gains in the placement of women in administrative and policy-making roles, and an increase of men where there is equal need of a more balanced representation in the professional direct service functions.

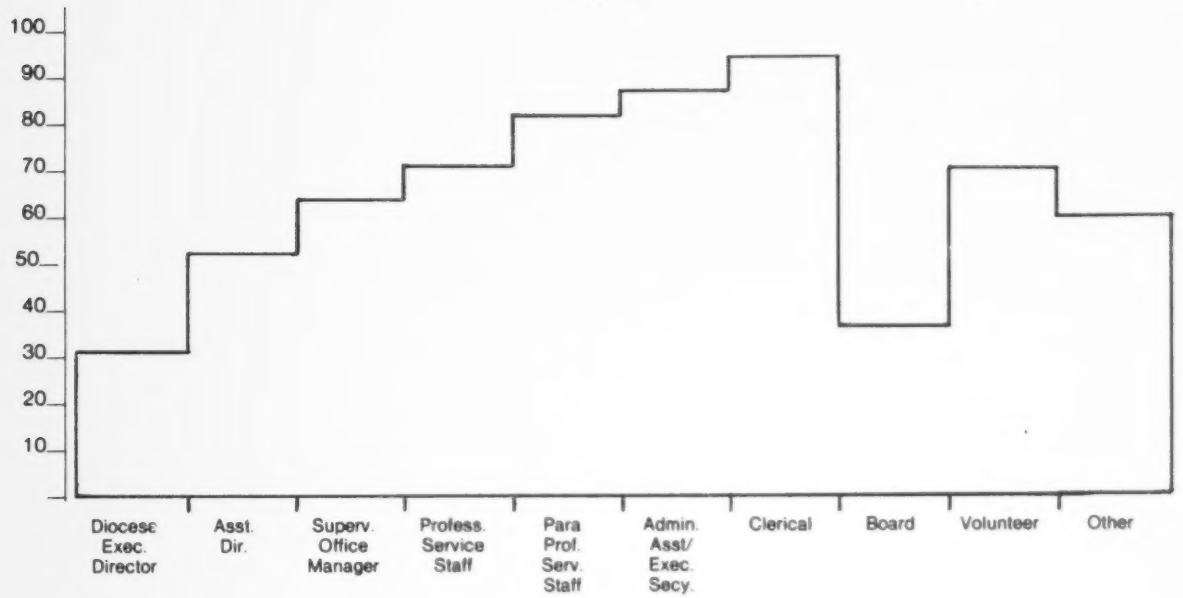
In 1979, the pattern, despite these minor improvements, remained unchanged. Chart 2 (pg. 8) illustrates dramatically, one might say, the reverse ratio of numbers and placement in the table of organizational position. Table 3 contains the statistics, showing that 74.1% of paid staff are women. Thirty-two percent (32%) of Diocesan Directors are women. Twenty-five and nine tenths percent (25.9%) of paid staff are men. Sixty-eight percent (68%) of Diocesan Directors are men. There has been noticeable increase in the proportion of women at the middle management level of Assistant/Associate Director and Supervisor/Office Manager, as well as among Board members, an increase from 37.5% in 1978 to 40.6% in 1979.

**Table 3—Personnel by Sex**

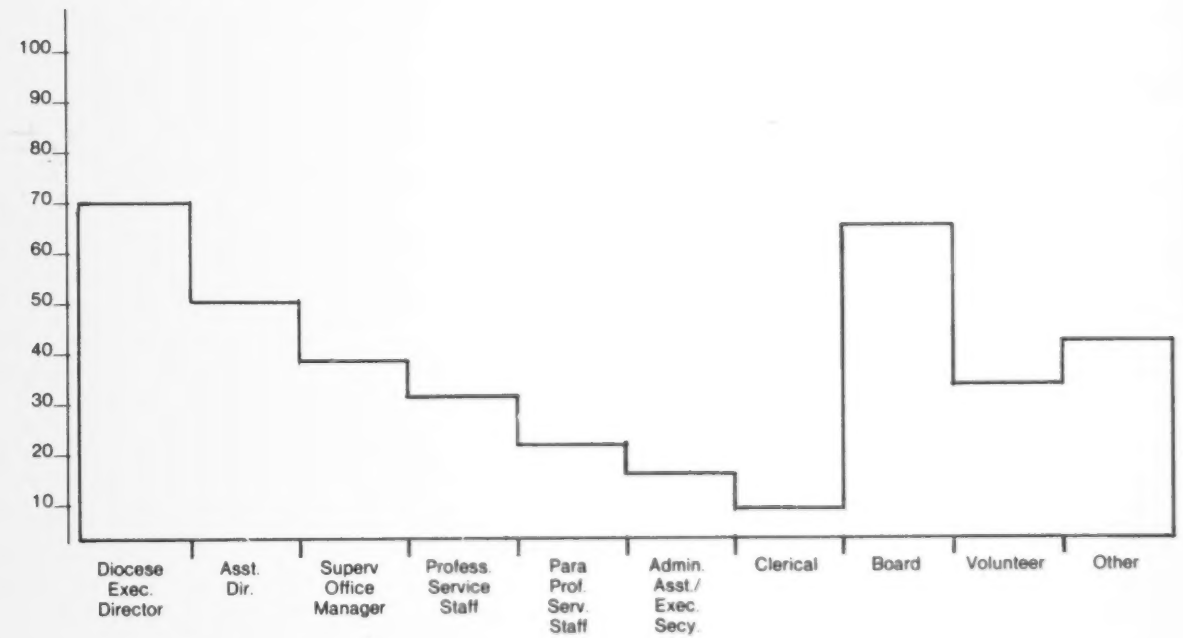
| Category | Female | | Male | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Pers. | % | No. of Pers. | % | Total |
| All Categories | 58,002 | 68.3 | 26,825 | 31.7 | 84,827 |
| *Paid Staff | 18,876 | 74.1 | 6,613 | 25.9 | 25,489 |
| Diocesan/Executive Director | 97 | 32.0 | 206 | 68.0 | 303 |
| Assistant/Associate Director | 674 | 52.0 | 618 | 48.0 | 1,292 |
| Supervisor/Office Manager | 1,066 | 65.2 | 570 | 34.8 | 1,636 |
| Professional Service Staff | 5,197 | 71.0 | 2,113 | 29.0 | 7,310 |
| Para-Professional Service Staff | 6,996 | 81.0 | 1,635 | 19.0 | 8,631 |
| Administrative Assistant/ Executive Secretary | 323 | 86.0 | 53 | 14.0 | 376 |
| Clerical Staff | 2,367 | 93.6 | 162 | 6.4 | 2,529 |
| Board Members | 3,006 | 40.6 | 4,411 | 59.4 | 7,417 |
| Volunteers | 36,120 | 69.5 | 15,801 | 30.5 | 51,921 |
| Other Personnel | 2,156 | 63.0 | 1,256 | 37.0 | 3,412 |

*Total of all personnel categories except Board Members and Volunteers

**Chart 2**




FEMALE PERSONNEL




MALE PERSONNEL

### CETA-Sponsored Personnel

Table 4 reflects a serious drop in CETA-sponsored personnel, from 1595 in 1978 to only 843 in 1979, with only 63 of the 105 agencies reporting any contracts with CETA during the year.

**Table 4—CETA-Sponsored Personnel**

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Dioceses Reporting CETA-Sponsored Personnel | 63 |
| Number of CETA-Sponsored Personnel in 1979 | 843 |
| Full-Time | 694 |
| Part-Time | 149 |

## SECTION 3—FINANCES

The amount and source of funds and relative position of funding sources during 1979 reflects a continuation of a durable trend and some interesting variations which deserve the attention of both national and Diocesan Boards of Directors, Executives, staffs and community members.

Once again, total income increased, rising from $377,238,742 in 1978 to $389,013,236 in 1979 in the 105 reporting Dioceses. Since this represents 70% of total membership, total income for member agencies could approximate $555,733,200 to underwrite the network of services and community development activities in Diocesan Catholic Charities. Thus, NCCC represents a half-billion-dollar enterprise, tremendously increased by volunteer service contribution, all or almost all of which is translated within the year it is received into program expenditures.

Again, as in 1978, the increase represented a dollar increase in Government Grants and Contracts, United Way Allocations, and Fees for service paid directly by individuals served or through third-party payments (Insurance Carriers, Private Industry and Business, Labor Union, etc.)

The significant variation in the trend is that, *for the first time*, it represents a decrease, not only proportionately, but in dollar amounts, from Catholic Charities Appeals, Diocesan Allocations, Foundation Grants, and special fundraising efforts of the agencies.

Government contracts for service now account for 51.9% of income, United Fund allocations are 11.0%, while fees for service are 18.7%, for a total of 81.6% of income from these three sources.

These funding sources have their own agendas, and tend to provide support for activities that further their purposes. These, presumably, indeed, assuredly, are necessarily compatible with the Catholic Charities mission or they would not be utilized.

We have been comfortable with this growth and shift in the proportionate bases of support, noting that our basic support was sustained or growing, and the tax-based and insurance sources enabled us to expand our volume and range of services, the kinds of problems addressed, and the number of persons served. But a decrease in dollar amounts of Church and individual direct charitable contributions means less unrestricted income.

The effects will be commented on as, in later sections, program activities are reported and analyzed.

### Disbursements

Disbursements in 1979 approximated income in the usual pattern of a non-profit agency. In most instances, income and outgo were in balance, with some few agencies with small deficits, and fewer still with any carry-over. The allocation of resources was 88.2% for program services, 10.9% for management, and 0.9% for fundraising. This last figure appears to be disproportionately low for a private non-profit organization depending upon community support, and may account for the decrease in dollar income from direct contributions.

**Chart 3**

**Proportionate Cash Income Representation By Sources**

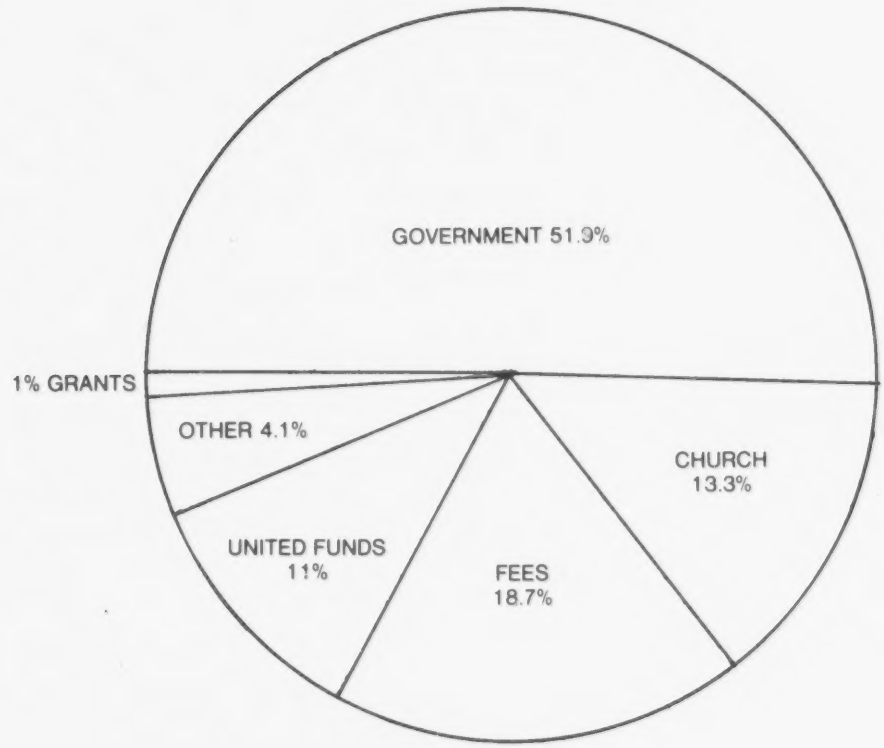


**Chart 4**
**Trend Chart of Major Cash Income Sources**

| | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government | 43% | 45% | 46% | 51% | 51.9% |
| Fees | 14% | 16% | 17% | 18% | 18.7% |
| Church* | 17% | 20% | 19% | 17% | 13.3% |
| United Funds | 14% | 11% | 11% | 9% | 11% |

(*includes items 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9)

**Table 5—Income Sources**

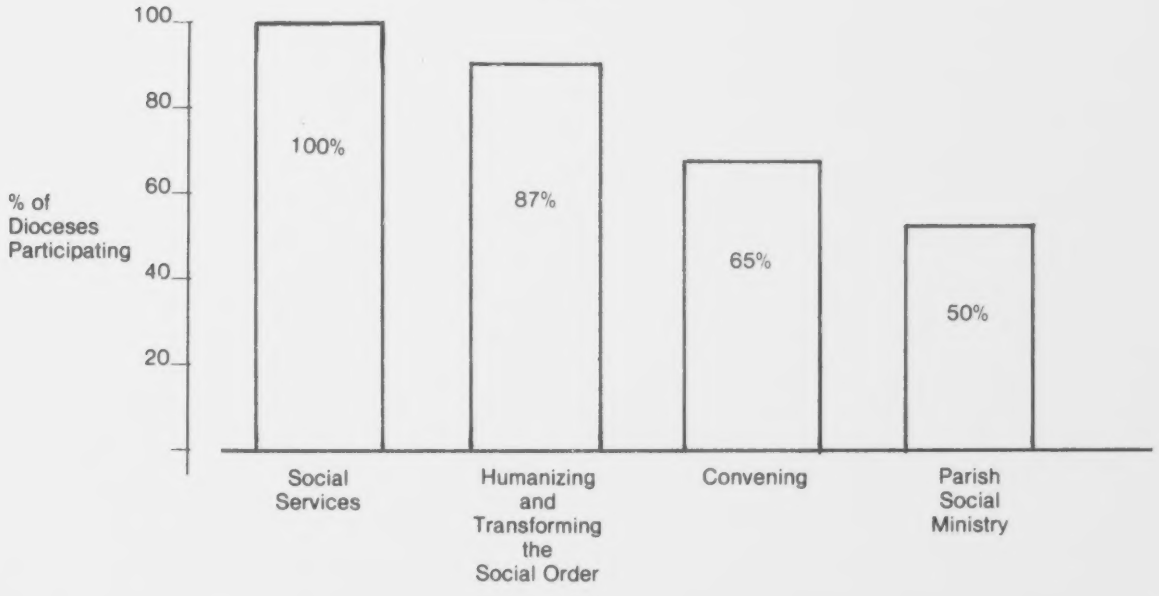
| Category | Amount | % of Cash Income |
|---|---|---|
| Total Cash Income | $389,013,236 | 100.0 |
| 1. United Funds | 42,778.723 | 11.0 |
| 2. Government Fees and Grants | 202,050,247 | 51.9 |
| 3. Foundation Grants | 2,338,049 | 0.6 |
| 4. Investment Income | 7,658,886 | 2.0 |
| 5. Service Fees | 72,705,365 | 18.7 |
| 6. Catholic Charities Appeal | 16,547,578 | 4.2 |
| 7. Diocesan Grants | 13,873, 134 | 3.6 |
| 8. Other Contributions | 11,660.400 | 3.0 |
| 9. Fundraising | 9,590,910 | 2.5 |
| 10. Other | 9,809,944 | 2.5 |
| Category | Amount | |
| 11. In-Kind Salary Contributions (priests and religious) | $ 7,411,643 | |
| 12. In-Kind Space and Facilities Contribution ($ value) | 5,381,764 | |
| Total In-Kind | 12,793,407 | |
| Total Cash and In-Kind Income | $401,806,643 | |

## PART II—SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES

As in previous years, this report of services provided and other activities undertaken describes the extent and manner of carrying out, at the Diocesan level, the three roles which the membership of the National Conference adopted in 1972 as appropriate and necessary to fulfill its mission and Theological mandate:

> ... The continuing commitment to the provision of social services wherever there is a need, whether caused by external oppression, interpersonal or family breakdown, or intrapersonal causes, recognizing the need in each Diocese to define and to modify the kind of services provided and the primary population groups served as the circumstances in the particular community dictate and the resources and needs of the times, change.
>
> ... The continuing responsibility for social action, based on belief in the necessity of pursuing social justice for all those who alone are unable to do so for themselves and based as well on the knowledge gained from our service experience and in areas within our own competency. It is to be directed toward the end of effecting change in oppressive or inadequate social systems, and through developing community resources that are supportive of a good quality of life of all people and particularly families and persons in vulnerable age groups and conditions—children, youth and the aged and the physically and mentally handicapped.
>
> ... The newer or newly defined role of convening—reaching out, to recruit and mobilize people, particularly the Diocesan and parish communities, for mutual support and growth; who by meeting in prayerful and reflective ways could approach consideration of the social problems of the day, increase their understandings and awareness and their recognition of mutual interdependence and responsibility for one another. (*Toward a Renewed Catholic Charities:* A Study of the National Conference of Catholic Charities. Washington, D.C.: NCCC. 1972.)

**Chart 5**




During 1979, the member agencies were still moving toward fully actualizing in program the three defined roles. As Chart 5 and Tables 6 through 10 indicate, all of the responding Dioceses were providing social services and many a variety of other human services in such fields as health, education, recreation, housing, particularly housing for the elderly, and employment placement, where communities lacked such resources, and the need was great (Table 11).

Eighty-seven percent (87%) were engaged in activities to humanize and transform the social order. As Tables 12, 13, 14, and 15 show, more agencies (93) were seeking directly, as a function, to affect public policy by informing legislators of the conditions and by participating on advisory commissions and committees in State and local government. Fewer (73), but still a growing number, were engaged in community or-

ganization activities to increase the leadership capacity in and competence of disadvantaged community groups themselves to have direct impact on legislative and administrative systems of government. Admittedly, this latter is more difficult and time-consuming and requires a greater investment of resources and professionally qualified personnel.

Sixty-five percent (65%) of the reporting member agencies were engaged in convening community groups, particularly groups who are not themselves suffering from social injustice and deprivation, to increase their understanding and awareness of their neighbors' needs and their recognition of interdependence and responsibility for one another.

If, indeed, we take seriously the prophetic judgement of Archbishop Roach quoted in the Foreword, we have a way to go to have our annual report become "a chronicle of the yearning . . . for community and social justice." It is through convening and community organization that community and social justice are to be achieved, even as in our service role we continue to reach out to those in suffering.

In Part I, Section 3 of the report, we noted the continuing trend toward proportionate increase in funding from Government, United Way, and Fees for Direct Service, which, taken together in 1979, provided 81.6% of the income as a national figure. We noted also that, for the first time, there was not only a decrease in the proportion of funds coming from church or direct individual contributions, but an *actual dollar decrease*. The first three sources of income noted above are a valuable means of extending the benefits of our services to needy individuals, families, and special groups. Agencies, communities, and people are wise to seek to increase such funds as they become available. They do, however, tend generally to focus on direct services. The ability of agencies to deploy resources to community organization and conscientization activities is therefore at risk. The report of expenditures in 1979 indicates that nationally, on average, agencies are investing one percent (1%) of income on fundraising. Further inquiry into the interrelationship among these three variables in individual Dioceses might have value in facilitating planning activities, and is, we believe, one of the most important questions raised by the statistics reported in Part II of this report.

## SECTION 1—SOCIAL SERVICES

This section is divided into five areas. Four of those areas represent discrete target populations. These populations are Families and Children, Youth, the Aging, and the Handicapped and Ill. The fifth area is for "populations at high risk" and thereby includes various populations which are "sub-sets" of the first four categories. For example, "Services to Divorced and Separated Persons," which are reported in Table 10d are obviously part of the larger "Services to Families and Children." Each of the "Services to Populations at High Risk" are areas of service in which we have need of specific information not available through the reports on the four "generic" populations.

Roughly half (49.5%) of all services provided are directed toward strengthening or renewing the capacity of families to fulfill their spiritual and social roles. The statistics do not separate child welfare from family services, because, in the context of the mission of Catholic Charities, foster care and other services traditionally seen as "child-focused" are seen as a service to the natural parents to assist them in fulfilling parental responsibility while they seek help to resolve the problems causing the need of outside support services for their children. This family orientation has long been the commitment of the social mission of the Church and in the decade of the '80s is and should continue to be the first program priority of NCCC.

The second largest population group served is the Aging (30%), many of whom are without family resources or whose family members are widely separated and unable to provide financial or social supports.

Special programs for youth constitute 13.5% of services; and services to the mentally ill and mentally retarded, and the physically ill or handicapped to help them cope with the social consequences of their condition constitute a small but growing special emphasis in service, currently 7%.

There is, of course, considerable overlap in these categories. With a strong family orientation, all of the services, or a very high proportion of them, could be and increasingly are, subsumed under Services to Families and Children. Funding sources, licensing regulations, and required personnel competencies necessitate, in some instances, delineation of separate program organization for each of them. Tables 6, 7, 8, and 9 indicate the numbers of persons served and the services provided.*

*In Tables 6-17, the Totals shown under "Number of Responses" indicate the total number of Respondents, many of whom provided multiple answers.

**Chart 6**

**Comparison of Population Groups Served**

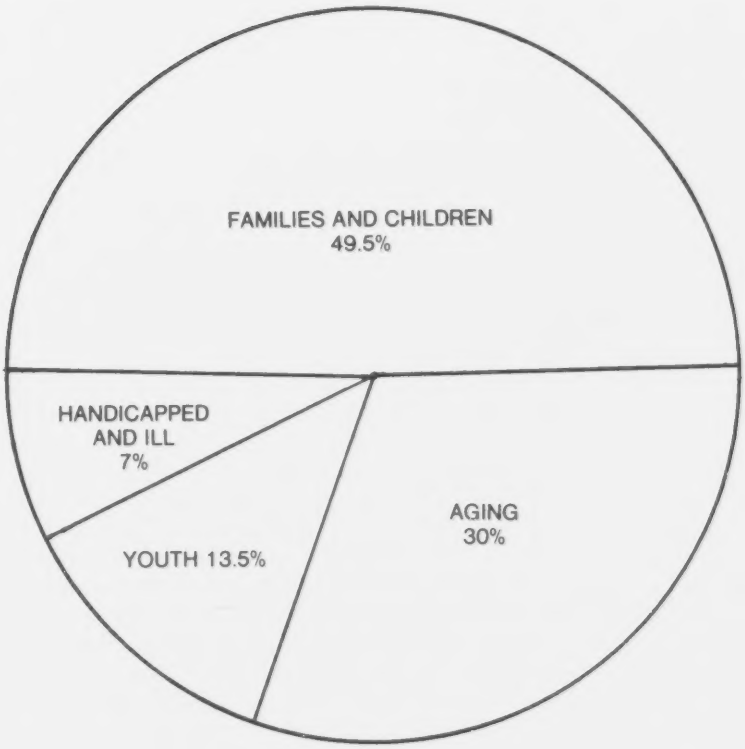


**Table 6—Services to Families and Children**

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Counseling | 99 | 431,729 |
| Natural Family Planning | 28 | 17,606 |
| Adoption Service | 89 | 41,096 |
| Foster Family Care | 82 | 18,866 |
| Group Home Care | 29 | 2,953 |
| Institutional Care | 35 | 9,247 |
| Homemaker Service | 22 | 11,996 |
| Day Care | 29 | 12,724 |
| Socialization Activities | 41 | 55,606 |
| Access Service | 61 | 273,580 |
| Emergency Shelter | 44 | 33,446 |
| Emergency Financial Assistance | 87 | 418,104 |
| Total | 105 | 1,326,953 |

**Table 7—Services to Youth**

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Counseling | 75 | 75,393 |
| Foster Family Care | 44 | 6,399 |
| Group Home Care | 36 | 2,777 |
| Institutional Care | 29 | 5,589 |
| Day Care | 21 | 4,180 |
| Socialization Activities | 42 | 150,476 |
| Access Services | 42 | 34,645 |
| Emergency Shelter | 27 | 2,943 |
| Emergency Assistance | 33 | 25,832 |
| Other | 1 | 10,903 |
| Total | 98 | 319,137 |

**Table 8—Services to the Aging**

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Counseling | 60 | 41,269 |
| Foster Family Care | 6 | 412 |
| Group Home Care | 8 | 749 |
| Institutional Care | 29 | 179,100 |
| Homemaker Services | 26 | 17,730 |
| Day Care | 16 | 28,604 |
| Socialization Activities | 52 | 345,185 |
| Access Services | 49 | 151,150 |
| Emergency Shelter | 16 | 13,099 |
| Emergency Assistance | 44 | 27,847 |
| Other | 1 | 457 |
| Total | 88 | 805,602 |

**Table 9—Services to the Mentally Ill or Retarded or Physically Ill or Handicapped**
**a. Services to the Physically Ill or Handicapped**

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Counseling | 47 | 17,279 |
| Foster Family Care | 10 | 120 |
| Group Home Care | 8 | 241 |
| Institutional Care | 17 | 31,243 |
| Homemaker Service | 11 | 2,952 |
| Day Care | 9 | 524 |
| Socialization Activities | 25 | 5,767 |
| Access Services | 42 | 19,576 |
| Total | 79 | 77,702 |

**b. Services to the Mentally Ill or Retarded**

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Counseling | 42 | 23,652 |
| Foster Family Care | 6 | 291 |
| Group Home Care | 15 | 1,100 |
| Institutional Care | 15 | 3,277 |
| Day Care | 10 | 1,301 |
| Socialization Activities | 20 | 7,468 |
| Access Services | 37 | 10,405 |
| Total | 79 | 47,494 |

**c. Services to Drug Abusers and Alcoholics**

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Counseling | 49 | 33,755 |
| Group Home Care | 7 | 2,740 |
| Institutional Care | 1 | 58 |
| Socialization | 16 | 10,247 |
| Access Services | 40 | 15,541 |
| Total | 79 | 62,341 |

Table 10, in its several sections, provides a further breakdown of services reported generally in Table 6. Table 10a reflects the sustained high priority given to Services to Unmarried Parents and Adoption Services. All but two of the reporting dioceses have special programs for these services, reaching approximately 30,000 persons. Again, recognizing this figure is drawn from a 70% response, a probable total number of persons served would approximate 45,000 nationally. This will continue to remain a high program priority and one of the most important areas of service until, nationally, we have found the way to reverse the trend toward teenage pregnancy as a social problem of tremendous size.

Another category worthy of note is that reported in Table 10e, Services to Indo-Chinese Refugees. In 1978, seventy-one (71) Dioceses reported special programs of service in resettlement of these groups. In 1979, that number increased to 92, an increase of 20%.

A new table (10h) was added this year to complement the action of the NCCC 1979 Congress in voting to establish a policy statement on Native Americans to guide the member agencies and the National Office. In 34 of the reporting Dioceses, the Native American population is of sufficient size to warrant a particular service program emphasis. The particular services provided contrast with the data reported in Services to Families and Children generally (Table 6). One example, illustrated in Table 6, is that Emergency Financial Assistance and Counseling services were provided to an almost equal number of persons. But with

the Native American group, four times as many persons received emergency assistance as counseling. The data are insufficient to draw any inferences, but Dioceses which are among the 34 reporting may wish to inquire more deeply into their own reports to find the answer.

**Table 10—Services to Populations at High Risk**

**a. Services to Unmarried Parents**

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Counseling—Unmarried Mothers | 98 | 29,717 |
| Counseling—Unmarried Fathers | 86 | 6,786 |
| Adoption Services (completed adoption) | 89 | 4,513 |
| Foster Care | 69 | 6,065 |
| Institutional Care | 34 | 3,190 |
| Group Home Care | 26 | 2,590 |
| Socialization Activities | 27 | 8,079 |
| Access Services | 51 | 26,380 |
| Total | 103 | 87,320 |

**b. Services to Abused Children**

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Counseling | 48 | 5,963 |
| Emergency Shelter | 29 | 2,516 |
| Other | 24 | 5,324 |
| Total | 62 | 13,803 |

**c. Services to Abused Adults**

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Counseling | 53 | 5,209 |
| Emergency Shelter | 25 | 2,215 |
| Other | 24 | 1,925 |
| Total | 59 | 9,349 |

### d. Services to Divorced and Separated Persons

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Counseling | 68 | 28,368 |
| Socialization Activities | 34 | 17,830 |
| Access Services | 39 | 20,148 |
| Total | 80 | 66,346 |

### e. Services to Indo-Chinese Refugees

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Counseling | 72 | 41,602 |
| Day Care | 12 | 1,901 |
| Socialization Activities | 35 | 47,528 |
| Access Services | 54 | 108,736 |
| Emergency Shelter | 36 | 7,361 |
| Emergency Assistance | 52 | 16,482 |
| Total | 92 | 223,610 |

### f. Services to Prisoners and Probationers

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Counseling | 35 | 8,286 |
| Institutional | 2 | 72 |
| Group Home Care | 7 | 259 |
| Socialization Activities | 13 | 3,126 |
| Access Services | 31 | 3,801 |
| Total | 44 | 15,553 |

### g. Services to Military Families

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Counseling | 26 | 1,679 |
| Emergency Assistance | 13 | 1,286 |
| Day Care | 1 | 3 |
| Access Services | 9 | 688 |
| Total | 28 | 3,656 |

### h. Services to Native Americans

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Counseling | 21 | 4,220 |
| Adoption Service | 8 | 72 |
| Foster Family Care | 5 | 64 |
| Group Home Care | 4 | 44 |
| Institutional Care | 4 | 61 |
| Homemaker Service | 1 | 12 |
| Day Care | 2 | 20 |
| Socialization Activities | 7 | 263 |
| Access Service | 15 | 4,455 |
| Emergency Shelter | 6 | 209 |
| Emergency Financial Assistance | 18 | 16,632 |
| Total | 34 | 26,052 |

## SECTION 2—OTHER HUMAN SERVICES

In this section, in Tables 11a through f, are reported the wide range of human services which Diocesan Catholic Charities and related agencies and institutions provide. These figures reflect organizational patterns in the several Dioceses in that they are not necessarily a function of the Catholic Charities Office. In many Dioceses, health, adult education, recreation, and housing services are organized under separate and autonomous agencies. But it is important to include these in this report, because health and housing services, particularly, account for a sizeable share of governmental income in those agencies providing these services and would skew the statistics if not taken into account.

### Table 11—Other Human Services

#### a. Health Services

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Home Health Care | 12 | 9,602 |
| Health Clinics | 18 | 33,961 |
| Institutional Nursing Care | 7 | 1,549 |
| Other | 27 | 51,543 |
| Total | 43 | 96,655 |

#### b. Education Services

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Family Life Education | 63 | 68,895 |
| Adult Basic Education | 22 | 10,280 |
| Other | 37 | 35,259 |
| Total | 78 | 114,434 |

#### c. Recreation

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Summer Camp | 26 | 37,775 |
| Neighborhood Center | 14 | 68,777 |
| Scouts | 12 | 70,729 |
| Sports | 11 | 137,849 |
| Other | 20 | 63,899 |
| Total | 40 | 379,029 |

### d. Employment Services

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Job Development and Placement | 37 | 11,079 |
| Job Training | 23 | 1,994 |
| Other | 25 | 7,478 |
| Total | 47 | 20,551 |

### e. Legal Services

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Legal Advice | 19 | 43,776 |
| Legal Representation | 10 | 5,065 |
| Other | 12 | 7,660 |
| Total | 28 | 56,501 |

### f. Housing Services

| Category | Number of Responses | Number of Persons Served |
|---|---|---|
| Total Number of Housing Units for the Elderly | 25 | 7,847 |
| Total Number of Housing Units for Families | 17 | 3,542 |
| General Housing Search | 33 | 18,194 |
| Other | 18 | 9,200 |
| Total | 55 | 38,783 |

## SECTION 3—HUMANIZING AND TRANSFORMING THE SOCIAL ORDER

In this section, Tables 12 and 13a and b report the activities of staff and Board members involved in bringing their knowledge of community needs and problems and appropriate, tested, effective responses and interventions to the attention of legislative and administrative bodies of government. Ninety-three (93) of the reporting 105 agencies were concerned with legislative bodies at the national, State, or local level, in relation to a variety of issues ranging from Family Life and economic issues (77 each) to Land Use with which only 25 were concerned.

Equally important is the report that, in 88 Diocesan Catholic Charities, staffs or Board members served on Advisory or Regulatory Commissions and Committees or as consultants to government agencies administering programs of social and other human services.

Participation in the development of the Comprehensive Annual Services Plan for Title XX of the Social Security Act, the major Federal social services program is disappointing. Only 51, less than half of the agencies reporting, participated in the Needs Assessment Process and even fewer in Resource Allocation or Program Development. This is fewer than in 1978. The difference, however, may be accounted for by the differences in States included in 1979 which were not included in 1978, and the loss of some

**Table 12—Legislative Action**

| Issue Concern | Number of Responses | National Level | State Level | Local Level |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Family Life | 77 | 54 | 79 | 60 |
| The Economy | 77 | 56 | 78 | 58 |
| Abortion | 64 | 46 | 63 | 47 |
| Hunger and Nutrition | 61 | 42 | 54 | 52 |
| Health Care | 60 | 31 | 54 | 45 |
| Housing | 60 | 31 | 50 | 47 |
| Criminal Justice | 54 | 17 | 47 | 40 |
| Minority Rights | 53 | 27 | 50 | 40 |
| Tax Issues | 43 | 28 | 37 | 26 |
| Education | 41 | 12 | 40 | 31 |
| Energy | 36 | 15 | 29 | 25 |
| Transportation | 34 | 10 | 24 | 28 |
| Agriculture and Rural | 33 | 13 | 27 | 15 |
| International Justice | 25 | 16 | 11 | 10 |
| Land Use | 25 | 10 | 22 | 10 |
| Others | 23 | 12 | 32 | 18 |
| Total | 93 | | | |

reported in 1978. It may not be a real loss, therefore. Since the Federal statute *mandates public participation* in these processes, participation should be 100%. Either the State governments are not following the requirements of the statute or our agencies are not in touch with the State planning offices. Individual Dioceses need to examine their own response to this question in relation to the national mandate, and the great need for a strong advocacy role to keep these programs focused on changing needs and conditions and not frozen into established paths.

**Table 13—Influencing Public Policy Implementation**

**a. General Policy**

| Type of Action | Number of Responses | National Level | State Level | Local Level |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Committees or Commissions | 64 | 23 | 178 | 242 |
| Consultation to Public Agencies | 61 | 248 | 1,225 | 1,303 |
| Participation in Development or Revision of Regulation | 60 | 50 | 653 | 276 |
| Total | 88 | 321 | 2,056 | 1,821 |

**b. Title XX—Comprehensive Annual Services Plan**

| Type of Involvement | Number of Responses | National Level | State Level | Local Level |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Needs Assessment | 51 | 3 | 62 | 116 |
| Resource Allocation | 43 | 7 | 61 | 94 |
| Program Development | 47 | 7 | 86 | 163 |

Table 14 reports Agency activity in helping to develop community and citizen capacity to shape the nature of their environment for themselves, lessening the need for advocates to speak for them. Seventy-three (73) of the 105 Dioceses reporting have deployed staff to this function. The number of community groups organized to have impact on public policies ranged from 461 in 51 Dioceses concerned with policies affecting family life, to 378 in 35 Dioceses concerned with housing, to 341 in 41 Dioceses concerned with the economy, these being the three highest priorities, down through a variety of issues to 43 groups in 17 Dioceses focusing on agriculture and rural life and 28 groups in 12 Dioceses focusing on land use, the lowest reported concern, but still holding in those Dioceses and agencies where the problem has surfaced.

Table 15 reports on beginning efforts to utilize the professional competencies of Catholic Charities staffs to develop "community." Sixty-one Dioceses are engaged in one or more efforts in this direction. Thirty-six have senior citizen centers operating a total of 260 programs. Twenty-eight have 105 cooperatives established, and 33 have 142 neighborhood councils.

These numbers are small in comparison with the groups involved in direct social service programs totaling well over half-a-million people, but it shows a slow and steady growth in the five-year period since the adoption of the Cadre Report and the beginning of the renewal and redirection of the Conference.

**Table 14—Community Organizing**

| Issue Concern | Number of Responses | Number of Groups Involved |
|---|---|---|
| Family Life | 51 | 212 |
| The Economy | 41 | 341 |
| Abortion | 37 | 212 |
| Housing | 35 | 378 |
| Hunger and Nutrition | 33 | 269 |
| Health Care | 31 | 238 |
| Minority Rights | 30 | 143 |
| Education | 25 | 140 |
| Criminal Justice | 24 | 100 |
| Energy | 22 | 112 |
| Agriculture and Rural Life | 17 | 43 |
| Transportation | 17 | 90 |
| Tax Issues | 15 | 65 |
| International Justice | 12 | 49 |
| Land Use | 12 | 28 |
| Other | 20 | 254 |
| Total | 73 | |

**Table 15—Community Program Development**

| Community Programs | Number of Responses | Number of Programs |
|---|---|---|
| Cooperative Organizations | 28 | 105 |
| Housing Corporations | 25 | 85 |
| Neighborhood Councils | 33 | 142 |
| Senior Citizen's Centers | 36 | 260 |
| Economic Development Corporation | 8 | 13 |
| Health Care Centers | 19 | 43 |
| Other | 28 | 159 |
| Total | 61 | |

## SECTION 4—CONVENING

> Men and women are meant by nature to be members of a community, and to strive for human closeness and spiritual cohesion, not by conforming to the crowd but by going out toward others, making a contribution and receiving affirmation. Their need is not just for external cooperation, but for internal unity, which is hard to achieve in today's world.*

Catholic Charities in 1972, as one consequence of the self-study, recognized that community is "hard to achieve in today's world" and recognized, too, that human suffering, social breakdown, and social injustice, which together define the social mission of the Church, would not be alleviated or prevented without achieving a true community of people at neighborhood through national levels. The members at their Annual General Meeting decided, therefore, that the NCCC role needed to be redefined. NCCC defined its role not only as serving the socially disadvantaged, but as serving the advantaged groups to raise the level of their social consciousness and assist them in becoming members of a community of mutually serving people.

The role of convening was adopted, and through it, Catholic Charities sought to serve the Church by helping her to "locate herself not on the periphery of man's pilgrimage, but at the center of it."**

Tables 16 and 17 report the activities in this area of convening. This has taken the form of bringing

**Table 16—Convening—Issues**

| Convening Concern | Number of Responses | Total Number of People | Number of Convenings |
|---|---|---|---|
| Family Life | 46 | 12,645 | 682 |
| The Economy | 26 | 8,126 | 26 |
| Housing | 24 | 3,967 | 182 |
| Hunger and Nutrition | 24 | 3,750 | 148 |
| Minority Rights | 19 | 4,393 | 129 |
| Education | 16 | 4,513 | 335 |
| Health Care | 15 | 4,062 | 165 |
| Abortion | 15 | 1,312 | 45 |
| Criminal Justice | 13 | 798 | 46 |
| Energy | 9 | 3,726 | 178 |
| Transportation | 6 | 4,497 | 72 |
| Tax Issues | 6 | 2,458 | 37 |
| International Justice | 6 | 1,087 | 70 |
| Agriculture | 6 | 719 | 62 |
| Land Use | 4 | 1,381 | 33 |
| Other | 31 | 37,457 | 987 |
| Total | 68 | | |

*Archbishop Roach—See Foreword, page 1.
**St. Paul-Minneapolis Catholic Charities Report 1979.

groups together to learn and increase their awareness and understanding of the serious problems of people in their community which have not as yet affected their own or their families' lives.

Properly, the largest number of convenings were at the parish/multi-parish, neighborhood level, involving almost 50,000 people in 39 dioceses. The issues, like those for social action, focused on Family Life and the economy. Sixty-eight (68) Diocesan agencies responded to this section in the affirmative, but many of the convenings were still annual affairs of members of Catholic Charities, who are generally among the already converted.

In the next section, the data on Parish Programs are reported, and the interrelation of the convening role and parish orientation is discussed.

**Table 17—Convening—Type of Group**

| Type of Group Convened | Number of Responses | Total Number of People | Number of Convenings |
|---|---|---|---|
| Parish | 39 | 32,230 | 1,870 |
| Neighborhood-Multi-Parish | 34 | 16,289 | 665 |
| Community/Diocese | 36 | 21,969 | 509 |
| Agency | 34 | 9,808 | 500 |
| Regional | 22 | 4,176 | 124 |
| Other | 15 | 6,376 | 283 |
| Total | 68 | | |

## PART III—PARISH SOCIAL MINISTRY

Tables 18a, b and c contain the data on Parish Programs. Of the 105 reporting agencies, 53, or roughly 50% reported parish social ministry programs under way or in established operation.

In these 53 dioceses, the Catholic Directory reports a total of 7,196 parishes. Of these 7,196, 1,234 are included in the Catholic Charities programs, and another 619 parishes are known to have independent and unaffiliated social ministry programs. The largest number of parishes involved in any Diocese was 190. The smallest number of parishes was two, in a program just getting under way. The mean number in the 53 Dioceses was 24.5; the median 30. The rank order showed Dioceses in the first quartile ranging from 50 to 100, with the exception of the four highest, which were, respectively, 190, 137, 124, and 114. The second quartile range was from 30 to 50, the third quartile range was from 10 to 30, and the fourth quartile went from 2 to 10 parishes.

In relation to the three roles of NCCC and its member agencies, the data indicate that, of the 1,234 parish programs incorporated into Catholic Charities, Social Services are provided by 1,179. Social Action organizing consultations are provided in 642, and assistance in convening in 643. Where social services are provided, they include in varying degree all the services generally included in a social service program except for those requiring highly professionalized and licensed administration, such as institutional care, foster care, and adoption.

Table 19 contains data on deployment of agency personnel to the parish and contributes another and important dimension to the complete picture of what the program really has achieved thus far.

Of the 53 Diocesan agencies reporting parish programs, 21 have full-time directors and 32 have persons assigned to it as part of a larger responsibility.

**Table 18—Parish Programs**

**a. Parish Programs**

| Social Service | Social Action | Convening | Total of One or More Programs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,179 | 642 | 643 | 53 |

**b. Social Service**

| Social Services | Number of Responses |
|---|---|
| Counseling | 44 |
| Natural Family Planning | 14 |
| Homemaker Services | 12 |
| Day Care | 4 |
| Socialization Activities | 33 |
| Access Services | 40 |
| Emergency Shelter | 24 |
| Emergency Assistance | 41 |
| Other | 19 |

A total of 100 agency staff have full-time,* and 156 part-time assignments. An additional 427 persons are employed full- or part-time by the parishes which are integrated into the Diocesan program, and yet another 310 are known to be employed in parishes which are not affiliated with Catholic Charities in the 53 Dioceses reporting.

*in addition to the 53 Program Directors.

Some conjectures might be hazarded or, better, a few questions raised. Is Parish Outreach peripheral to, or at least separate from, the main program of the agencies? Is it possible to build our services and other programmatic activities in the parishes of our Dioceses? Do the sources of our funding affect our ability to achieve this re-orientation?

**c. Community Organization and Constituency Development**

| Concern | Number of Responses |
|---|---|
| Abortion | 17 |
| Agriculture and Rural Life | 12 |
| Criminal Justice | 19 |
| Education | 21 |
| The Economy | 30 |
| Energy | 15 |
| Family Life | 34 |
| Health Care | 21 |
| Housing | 29 |
| Hunger and Nutrition | 30 |
| International Justice | 8 |
| Land Use | 10 |
| Minority Rights | 20 |
| Tax Issues | 9 |
| Transportation | 16 |
| Other | 15 |

**Table 19—Deployment of Personnel in Parish Programs**

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Diocesan Catholic Charities with Parish Social Ministry Programs | 53 |
| Full Time Directors Employed by Agency | 21 |
| Part Time Directors Employed by Agency | 32 |
| Full Time Staff Employed by Agency | 100 |
| Part Time Staff Employed by Agency | 156 |
| Staff Employed by Parishes | 427 |
| Volunteers in Parish Programs | 22,946 |

# PART IV—RESEARCH

In 1979, for the first time, we have sought data on research activities in Diocesan Agencies and member Institutions. Of the 105 responding agencies, 51 reported some research activity. Table 20 reports the results. Six of the 105 respondents employ full-time directors of research and seven more part-time research directors. Forty-three were engaged in agency-based research projects funded by a variety of sources, and an additional number participated in research conducted by universities, United Way, or other entities, with a total of 61 such projects, including agencies with their own research departments and those only participating in research conducted by outside organizations.

This is only a first rough cut of data on research activities. It is the intention of the National Office to pursue further inquiry into this function and to report the results in a separate document.

**Table 20—Research**

| | Number of Responses |
|---|---|
| Engaged in Research Projects in 1979 | 51 |
| Full Time Director of Research | 6 |
| Part Time Director of Research | 7 |
| Administered Research Program in 1979 | 43 |
| Research funded by Government Grant | 14 |
| Research funded by Private Foundation | 7 |
| Research funded by United Way | 10 |
| Research funded by Diocesan/contributed funds | 13 |
| Research funded by other source | 18 |
| Plan to engage in Research Projects in 1980 | 36 |
| Participated in Research Project Conducted by a University | 27 |
| Participated in Research Project Conducted by United Way | 27 |
| Participated in Research Project Conducted by another organization | 22 |

# REPORT OF THE NATIONAL CHRIST CHILD SOCIETY, INC. FOR THE YEAR 1979

The National Christ Child Society is a lay volunteer service organization founded in 1887 by Mary Virginia Merrick. The spiritual and practical vision of its foundress is well documented in the activities she promoted. At a time when social justice was an almost unknown applied factor, she vigorously pursued a program of religious education, emigrant concern, summer camps, fresh air hospitals, dental clinics, and family in-service training, all tailored to the needs of children. It has been said of her: "Here was a woman of the 19th century with the vision and goals to lead women of the 20th century."

Today, the Society is still growing. It now includes 29 active and two provisional chapters. The 1979 survey shows a membership of approximately 8,000 who gave 210,000 volunteer hours and funneled more than $2,000,000 into various communities. The National Christ Child Society exists as a loose federation of these chapters; its purpose: to create and develop new chapters and aid in the strengthening of existing chapters in order to spread the unique spirit of the Society.

In consideration of the many changes in lifestyles of women and the effect on the volunteer organization, an Evaluation Committee was established in 1978. This group had a specific purpose: to review the aims and goals of the organization and develop new methods to accomplish them. The culmination of the work came at the recent 25th Biennial Convention in Washington, D.C., when changes were made in the bylaws which considerably altered the character of the Board.

Beginning in 1980, a newly-formed Expansion Committee has focused on Chapter extension. Realistically, the Society is aware that it will lose some members and some chapters through normal attrition. At the same time, it is optimistic and believes it will gain others. For these reasons the following steps have been taken:

1) A National Expansion Chairman has been appointed whose responsibilities will be the strengthening of existing chapters and putting into effect the program to develop new chapters.

2) A committee is to be formed to work with the Chairman. Appointments will be made on a geographic basis.

3) Under the guidance of an advertising professional, a brochure is being prepared, which, when assembled, will include correspondence, samples of Society literature, and items of local and national interest.

4) A compilation of Society activities with current chapter services, including specific instructions to develop new Chapters, has been finalized.

5) A professional slide presentation typical of one chapter's service and funding projects through one year of activity [has been made available].

6) Each chapter is being asked to work on the development of one new chapter as their contribution to the future of the National Christ Child Society.

Along with the program of expansion, The Evaluation Committee will continue to consider the problems of a new order of volunteers. Radical changes in volunteerism during the past decade necessitate continued assessment of membership programs in the area of services, greater emphasis on monitoring of legislation, and development of participation in advocacy.

Also, because the family unit is a strong element of Society organization and, as 1980 is the "Year of the Family," we are more dedicated than ever to this important area.

What was projected in the '70s has become a reality for the .'80s. Looking back, learning from the past is good; but looking forward is a challenge for the future. We should continue to identify and place emphasis on the spiritual. "The Finding of Christ in Our Society," theme of our 25th Biennial Convention, is an ongoing resolution to be developed by every member. In 1980, as in 1887, the Christ Child Society, according to its foundress, "infuses a spiritual significance in all its works, which is a power for good."

Kathryn R. Walsh (Mrs. Thomas F.)
President

# REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF LADIES OF CHARITY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1979

To imitate our Lord in helping the needy, both spiritually and materially through personal service to the poor, especially the sick poor, underprivileged, handicapped, children, elderly and the lonely, is and has always been the purpose of a Lady of Charity. Striving for social justice, too, has become a part of her activities. Serving as a Director on Boards of various institutions or organizations gives a Lady of Charity an opportunity to be of greater influence in the public forum in witnessing Christ.

The year 1979, with Regional Meetings of ALCUS (Association of Ladies of Charity of the United States) taking place in various parts of the country, afforded an opportunity for members to gather together in cities in closer proximity to their hometowns and discuss problems and projects pertinent to their own area. Regional Meetings were held in Austin, Texas (Southern), Emmitsburg, Md. (Mid-Atlantic), Kansas City, Mo. (North Central), and New York City, N.Y. (North East), with a noteworthy attendance at each. Much was offered to give each unit represented a greater motivation in carrying out works of charity. The sense of common purpose and spirituality was exceedingly high, indicating our unity and strength on a national basis, and proving again that a Lady of Charity is a dedicated person—she believes in people, shares her love with those in need and touches someone through her special ministry.

We were told that as we serve the needy we should bring the gospel to them, as we may be the only ones to bring Christ into their hearts and lives. Through advocacy, we speak for those who cannot speak for themselves. Through guidance and teaching, we help others to help themselves. Through fund-raising, we are able to help materially.

Other highlights of 1979 included the beautiful NCCC dinner-dance held in Washington, D.C. in April; President Carter's reception for Pope John Paul II at the White House, and the Mass on the Mall; and the National Council of Catholic Women's Convention in Pittsburgh, Pa., each of which I was invited to attend as a representative of ALCUS.

The first above-mentioned event was a fund-raising event for NCCC and certainly a delightful social event with everyone in fine regalia and a fun-loving mood—something that is needed occasionally to give a pleasant change to the many work sessions required to carry on the daily, necessary work of NCCC and ALCUS.

October 6, 1979 was the date of President and Mrs. Carter's reception for the Pope, and what an awesome occasion it was. It was a first—and a most prominent moment in our country's history. I was deeply moved to be a part of it as well as attending Mass on the Mall on October 7. The Pope radiated love and warmth toward all of us—a true shepherd with his flock. Catholics and non-Catholics alike responded to this very ecumenical man who never seemed hurried but who was always quick to be near the people who had come to see him.

The NCCW Convention in Pittsburgh was attended by many Ladies of Charity because of local and national affiliation. The theme "God's Family—His Love Revealed" was carried out through the many facets of the convention with its emphasis on family, encouraging participants to initiate new family ministries in their home parish and community. The many workshops offered excellent learning opportunities to delegates through their speakers and panelists. Attendees were urged to become involved and active in the work of the Church and families, with an awareness that understands, a caring that enables, and a ministry that serves.

ALCUS and its approximately 200 affiliated organizations has benefited greatly through its close affiliation with NCCC since 1960, when ALCUS was first established, i.e., its President serves as V.P. on the Board of Directors of NCCC and is also represented by a member-at-large, a result of which enables Board members and Catholic Charity Directors to learn about the volunteer work of Ladies of Charity. An indirect result is that Ladies of Charity on local levels work with Catholic Charities and/or Social Services, thus collaborating in their efforts to better serve the needy.

The year 1979 has seen growth in the establishment of new units, especially in the Pittsburgh, Pa. area, thanks to the Bishop for his encouragement. It is happily noted that the West, too, showed an increase in membership—that being an area in which great challenge is offered for establishment of new Ladies of Charity organizations.

Thanks are extended to the many Ladies of Charity throughout the United States who in their own quiet, dedicated manner serve God's needy people.

Submitted by
Mrs. A. J. (Evelyn) Mayer
President

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

For Vincentians, the year 1979 was marked not only by the membership's accustomed activities in behalf of the poor, but also by the formulation of principles and objectives for the coming decade. Over 1,200 members representing 73 countries met in plenary session during November to explore the relative positions of Justice and Charity in the works of the Society, to develop international helping ties among SVDP units, and to decide upon means whereby the spirit of the Society's founder, Frederic Ozanam, could be encouraged in today's world.

The international leadership of the Society reached important decisions that are expected to influence the Vincentian impact on a world-wide basis. In a series of resolutions, Vincentians declared the inseparable connection of justice and charity both in Vincentian thinking and charitable actions: "In all charitable actions there should be a search for Justice. In our struggle for justice we should keep in mind the demands of charity."

Calling upon members to heed the voice of the Church "which demands that we participate in creating a more equitable social order," international representatives went on to declare: "Where injustice is due to oppressive, unjust social, economic or political structures or insufficient or bad legislation, the Society, for its part, should contribute to try to change these structures or improve this legislation."

Together with its plea for the "action of justice" the International Assembly reaffirmed the basic person-to-person helping role of the Society: "The need for person to person contact is as important and basic in the contemporary world as it was in the days of Ozanam, our founder. We must improve its quality and efficiency."

Delegates to the International Assembly re-emphasized the concept and practice of universal brotherhood. In recommending the establishment of twinning relationships between the Society in wealthy and developing countries, the Plenary Meeting reached this conclusion: "Resources entrusted to the Society belong to the poor throughout the world and in principle should be subject to sharing, in accordance with the Society's principles."

**SVDP Year in Capsule**

| *Membership* | | *Person to Person Services* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Active | 36,467 | Families Aided | 451,912 |
| Associate | 15,340 | Home Visits | 559,624 |
| Parish Units | 4,356 | Institutional Visits | 782,056 |
| City Councils | 260 | Volunteer Hours | 6,250,000 |
| Central Councils | 43 | Emergency Aid | $9,800,234 |
| National Council | 1 | Special Works | $5,982,876 |
| Formation/Planning Meetings | 163,200 | Clothing, Furniture Given | $6,100,000 |

The Parish Conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul continued to provide the grass root strength of the organization in serving needy and distressed persons. In 1979, these Conference units followed the trend to increased services which has characterized SVDP experience throughout the entire decade. During 1979 more Conferences expended greater funds in helping more people.

Analysis of Conference statistics points up the role of the Parish Conference in meeting the financial emergencies of families. A very large percentage of the 9.8 million expended by the Society's 4,356 Conferences was given to help families cope with their "here and now personal crises."

More families than ever before were reached by SVDP members: 451,912, an increase of almost 50% over the preceding year. Most members appear to attribute this rise largely to economic factors in American life; namely, the current high inflation on the one hand and, on the other, the industrial and marketing decline of the past several years.

In-person service contacts with families increased from 424,768 to 559,624. The great majority of cases involving Parish Conferences were short-termed, averaging around two home visits per family. This figure provides further evidence of SVDP's emergency assistance focus and also indicates what has increasingly emerged as a very important work on the part of privately financed agencies; namely, prompt referral of those eligible for public assistance.

The pace of moderate Vincentian membership growth that began in the early 1970s continued through the last year of that decade. Sixty-eight new Conferences were organized during the year

At national and local levels, Vincentian leaders have recognized that the Society's traditional practice of organizational modesty does not preclude an appropriate use of the media in recruiting members and appealing for Public support.

The National Extension Committee has encouraged District and Diocesan Councils to publish and circularize widely local SVDP bulletins. Virtually every major Vincentian center, as a result, has reacted positively and most Councils in 1979 were publishing a variety of bulletins, often with the assistance of public relations experts who volunteered their services. For recruitment purposes, voice and visual portrayals of Vincentian aims and works have been produced. The National Extension Committee serves as a clearing house for these materials and evaluates their adaptability for national use.

The Society as an international organization has always looked to this country for substantial support. The United States as a favored nation recognizes its obligation in this regard and in 1979 allocated almost one-fifth of moneys contributed to the National Council for the work of the international Council General. Members in this country—largely through personal sacrifice in food and drink—contributed $100,000 for overseas SVDP needs during the past year. These monies were principally directed to the following "trouble" spots: Guatemala, where a badly needing housing project of thirty units under SVDP auspices was authorized and completed; Jordan, where the only Catholic Orphanage—it operates under SVDP auspices—had to be expanded to meet the influx of war-orphaned children; Jamaica, where the Society is endeavoring to construct a store complex patterned after similar SVDP enterprises in the United States.

**The Society and Community Services**

SVDP Councils are established wherever a number of Conferences are operative in the same city or community. Local Councils promote the growth of the organization and seek to develop, in accord with their Council resources, community-wide charitable services.

In the United States, two special works on the part of local Councils merit specific comment. In over 200 centers, the Society now operates stores and workshops. Clothing, used household goods, electrical appliances, and furniture are solicited from community residents. The collected goods are brought to SVDP centers where they are either refurbished or disposed of "as is." Merchandise is sold at the SVDP stores to thrifty shoppers and low-income families who are able to pay nominal charges. When families are without funds, Conferences of the Society screen their requests and pay for the supplies that the families obtain at SVDP stores. In 1979 at SVDP stores, families purchased merchandise valued at $18,500,000. In addition, goods priced at more than $6,100,000 were distributed at no charge whatsoever. In 1979, store operations produced gainful employment for more than 2,000 persons, 350 of whom were handicapped and who received wages totalling $1,630,000.

Another special work of most Councils entails the organization of friendly visiting services to local hospitals, old folks homes, nursing care facilities, children's institutions (occasionally), jails, and prisons. More than one million persons are visited nation-wide through this type of Vincentian program. The function of the Council in such programs is to make necessary arrangements with local institutions to accept the SVDP visiting service; to involve the Conferences and members in accepting some regular responsibility for this service; to assign specific visiting days and duties; to provide whatever orientation and training may be needed by the SVDP visitors; and to supervise the operation of the visiting service.

Individual Councils throughout the country engage in other special works, but these tend to be highly individualized, depending upon such factors as socio-economic needs in a given community, available SVDP resources, as well as the zeal, enterprise, talents, and influence of Vincentians in the particular area. Included in the special works offered by one or several Councils in the United States are: Day Care Centers for children; centers for feeding and housing homeless men; professional counseling service for families and children; day camping and residential camping for underprivileged children; burial services for persons who died indigent; home management and budget counseling; free feeding and dining room service for needy persons; work rehabilitation programs for handicapped persons; sheltered workshop employment; services for blind persons; programming for hard of hearing and deaf persons; probation and parole-related programs for persons convicted of crime; medical and dental clinics; seaman's clubs and services; organized programs for aiding victims of crime; centers for seniors; meals on wheels; housing projects for low income families.

**Vincentian Spirituality**

Under the leadership of the Society's Episcopal Advisor, Humberto Cardinal Medeiros, the Society continued to assert the primacy of the spiritual in Vincentian motivation and purpose.

In declaring that spiritual concern is essential to SVDP activities, Vincentian leadership carefully distinguishes this element from a "rice Christian" mentality. The revised manual puts it in this way: "Our spiritual hope for those we serve is not to be construed as the imposing of a religious focus in our contacts with those in need. We address ourselves, first of all, to the client and his request. We are concerned about what he wants to have happen, not about what we ourselves prefer. Often then our spiritual service finds expression only in the private prayer of members and the Conferences. For we do not in our work preach and we do not proselytize. As Christian helpers we do, however, rejoice in uniting our prayers and gospel reflections with those of a client family, when this action corresponds to the latter's free choice."

It is a fact of Christian experience and living that, when troubled persons encounter Jesus in fellow human beings who are supernaturally united with one another and with Our Lord, those who are over-burdened frequently discover new meaning for living and additional strength in doing God's will. As with other Christians in similar circumstances, Vincentians are simply the instrument through which Jesus accomplishes what He has promised: "Where two or three are gathered in My name, there am I in the midst of them."

Vincentian helping is, in the final analysis, the living of the gospel. If there is a specific helping method that can be identified as Vincentian, its primary component is deeply spiritual; namely, the desire on the part of members to bring the helping Christ with them wherever they go and in whatever they do.